

CTPP DATA TABLES DOCUMENTATION

Provided on this webpage is a Selection Table for 2000 Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP) Data. The data has been extracted from the CTPP files 1, 2, and 3 (files 2 and 3 will be available in 2004). This is sample data that is weighted and rounded; therefore, the totals will not match full count census data. In addition, totals for household data may not match data for housing units because household data is weighted with the “person weight” of the householder while housing data is weighted with housing count data.

All of the data (except means, medians, and standard deviations) has been rounded. The table cells and the table totals have been rounded independently so the sums of the cells may not equal the table totals.

The tables in the Selection Table have been listed by subject. Since most of the tables are cross tabulations of two or more variables, some of the tables appear more than once in the Selection Table. When selecting a table, be aware of the “Universe for the Table” and make sure to select the appropriate “Geographic Level.”

The “universe” is the population that was sampled to generate the specific table. There are five different universes used for CTPP data. Since the population is different for each universe, data tables drawn from different universes may be different. The definitions of the universes are as follows:

All Persons: the data was a sample of all persons in the defined area so any statistics can be applied to the entire population of that area.

All workers: the sample was taken from all persons age 16 and over, civilian and military, that worked at either a paid or unpaid job during the Census Reference Week (generally the week before the Census). This definition is not necessarily the same as that used for other census products. The CTPP tabulation of workers will not include employed persons who were for some reason not at work during the Reference Week.

Workers in Households: the sample was for all workers age 16 and over, civilian and military, who resided in a household. Workers living in dormitories, shelters, institutions, or other group quarters were excluded.

All Households: the sample was of all households that reported within the defined area. A household equates to an occupied housing unit. A person or group of persons living together in a housing unit constitutes a household.

All Housing Units: the sample is of all housing units both occupied and vacant within the defined geographic area.

The “Geographic Level” defines the data level for the specific table. The census reports data at a number of levels of geography ranging from national to the local block. The three geographic levels provided on this page are:

Place: includes both incorporated municipalities and unincorporated census designated places (CDP). A CDP is defined by the Census Bureau with local input. It is intended to define an area that is locally viewed as a community but for some reason is not part of an incorporated area. Some areas that may be considered communities may

not be CDPs if these areas were either not referred to the Census Bureau by local officials or did not meet one of the several Census Bureau requirements for designation as a CDP. MRCOG has provided data for all places in New Mexico. A locator map for places in the MRCOG region is provided under [“Census Boundary Maps”](#) on this website.

County: MRCOG has provided data for all counties in New Mexico.

Tract: The Census Bureau with local input subdivides counties into census tracts for statistical purposes. Tracts vary in size but ideally contain between 4,000 and 8,000 persons. MRCOG has provided data for all tracts in the counties of Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance, and Valencia. A set of locator maps for these tracts is provided under [“Census Boundary Maps”](#) on this website.

Each table has a GEO_ID variable that identifies the geographic area. For the tracts, the GEO_ID is an 11-digit number including two digits to the right of the decimal point. This 11-digit number combines three numeric codes. The first two digits are the state code; the state code for New Mexico is ‘35’. The third through the fifth digits is the county code, the codes for the applicable counties are:

01 = Bernalillo County

43 = Sandoval County

57 = Torrance County

61 = Valencia County

The last six digits of the GEO_ID is the tract number. The tract numbers can be found on [“Census Boundary Maps”](#) available on this website.

Definitions of Selected Terms

The definitions below were drawn from various 2000 Census publications. For each term, it is indicated whether it is sample data (from the “census long form”) or 100 percent data (from the “census short form”).

Disability Status: (Sample data) Data on disability status was derived from two questions on the census form. The first question asked the respondent about long-term or permanent medical conditions such as blindness, deafness, and hearing impairment and if such condition substantially limited one’s ability to perform one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, and lifting. The second question asked if the individual had a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more that made it difficult to hold a job or perform activities associated with daily life. Persons were classified as disabled if any of the following three conditions were true: (1) they were at least 5 years old and responded ‘yes’ to a sensory, physical, mental or self-care disability; (2) they were at least 16 years old and reported a disability associated with going outside the home; or (3) they were at least 16 years old and reported that their potential employment was limited by a disability.

Earnings: (Sample data) Defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment received during calendar year 1999. Earnings represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 years old and over before deductions for items such as personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, and medicare deductions.

Employment Status: (Sample data) This summarizes the activities of persons 16 and over reported on a series of questions. The questions asked about the respondent's work activities during the week prior to the Census, the Census Reference Week. Please remember that this is a snapshot of a point in time.

Hispanic Origin: (100 percent data) This is self-identification by the Census respondent. In general, it can be viewed as a tabulation of persons who identify themselves as "Spanish", "Hispanic", or "Latino". Origin can be viewed in terms of heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth. Hispanic Origin was a separate question from the question on Race, so a person of Hispanic Origin could be of any race. (see Race)

Hours Worked: (Sample data) This was calculated for persons age 16 and over who indicated that they had worked during 1999. Respondents were asked to report the number of hours usually worked during the weeks they worked in 1999. If hours varied considerably from week to week, the respondent was asked to report an approximate average of the hours worked each week. Persons who reported that they usually worked 35 hours or more per week were considered full-time workers.

Household: (100 percent data) A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters. These are defined as areas in which the occupants live separately from other people in the building and to which direct access is from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters. The number of **Persons in Household** is a count of the **household size**.

Income: (Sample data) Total income received in 1999 is the sum of all earnings as well as income from interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, income from estates and trusts, social security or railroad retirement income, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance or welfare payments, retirement, survivor or disability pensions, and all other income. **Household Income** or **Income to Households** is the sum of total income for all individuals age 15 and over within the household.

Industry: (Sample data) Persons were categorized based on responses to questions about the type of work performed by their place of work. The Census classified work activities into 265 categories based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). These categories were grouped into 14 major industry groups. This classification is based on the primary business of the organization or the self-employed individual. Examples of industries are: agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and retail trade. (see Occupation)

Means of Transportation to Work: (Sample data) Persons 16 and over who responded that they were at work, both civilian and armed forces, during the week before the Census

(Census Reference Week) were asked to name the most common means of transportation to work during that week. It is noted that the “drove alone” category does not exactly correspond to single occupancy vehicles. “Drove alone” as used by the Census means that there was only one worker in the car. In other words there was only one person in the car who was going to work. There are several typical situations where a “drove alone” could include additional persons in the vehicle: a worker could be dropping a child at school; another person could be driving the worker to work and then returning home.

It is also critical to note that the means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of transportation that are not locally available. This can happen when someone worked at a non-local location during the reference week and used a mode of transportation, for example a subway, to get to work that is not an available option in the worker’s home locale.

Occupation: (Sample data) Persons who were employed or who were looking for work during the week before the Census were asked to report their occupation. There were 509 occupational categories for the 2000 Census. These categories were grouped into 23 major occupational groups. Occupation refers to the actual work performed by the person such as bookkeeper, truck driver, secretary, or teacher.

Poverty Status: (Sample data) Poverty was determined by using a matrix that incorporated family size (1 person to 9 or more persons), the number of family members under 18 years, and whether the householder is under or over 65 years. In this determination, the term ‘family’ is best understood as an economic unit. A poverty threshold was calculated for each cell in the matrix. This threshold is calculated from national data and is not adjusted for local cost of living. Individuals or persons in families falling below the poverty threshold are regarded as living in poverty.

Poverty status was determined for all people **except** institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. The excluded persons were excluded from all calculations.

Race: (100 percent data) Persons were asked to check the race with which they identified. There were no definitions as to what constituted “White” or “Black” or “American Indian”. These categories are socio-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. In addition, the race categories included both racial and national-origin groups. The race categories used by the Census are: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Some other race, and Two or more races (often subdivided as Biracial and Multiracial). (see Hispanic Origin)

Statistical Measures:

Aggregate: The sum of the values of all observations for a variable.

Mean: The sum of all of the values (aggregate) divided by the number of observations.

Median: The 50th percentile of a distribution whereas half of the observations are below this point and half are above.

Tenure: (100 percent data) All occupied housing units were categorized as by tenure as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Travel Time to Work: (Sample data) Persons age 16 and over who worked during the week prior to the Census were asked how long it usually took (in minutes) to get from home to work. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent on other activities related to getting to work.

Units in Structure (also known as type of structure): (Sample data) Respondents were asked to categorize the structure in which they resided. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted.

Vehicles Available to Households: (Sample data) This reports the number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of 1-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for 1 month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Workers: (Sample data) There are several definitions of worker used by the Census Bureau depending on the subject. The following definition of worker applies to the CTPP tables and the related Journey-to-Work data. Workers included persons 16 years and over, civilian and armed forces, who were at work during the week before the Census. Workers included persons who worked a job for pay as well as unpaid workers in a family business. Persons who worked 15 hours or more during the week before the Census were considered workers.

Workers per car: (Sample data) This is obtained by dividing the number of people who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a 2-person carpool as one-half of a vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third of a vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

